RESERVED TO THE PROPERTY OF TH

### ARRIVAL OF THE CEORGE LAW.

One Million Two Hundred and Nineteen Thousand Gollers on Freight.

News from Guatameis, Costa Rica, San Salvador and South America.

States Navy, commander, her aspinwall at 7 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th inst and arrived at Havana at 7 A. M., on the 10th. Le't savens at 1 P. M., same day, and arrived at Quarantine at 10 % o'clock yesterday morning She brings the California trails of February 20, \$1,219,

She brings the California and of February 20, \$1,219,053 in treasure on freight, and 310 passengers, beside leaving 131 passengers at Havana, the greater part of whom were for New Oreans.

The Pacific Mail Steams in Company's ateamer Sonora, R. L. Whiting commander set San Francisco, February 20, at 2 P. M., with 373 passengers and \$1,490,848 in treasure, (\$256,986 of which was on English account,) and arrived at Panama as 2 o'clock on the evening of the 4th leatant.

sergers and mails from New York per Illinois, Feb. 5.)
left Acapulso Feb. 23 for San Francisco. All well.

Joseph Taibot, late burcher of steamship Philadelphia,
fell overboard on the night of the 2d inst., in the harbor

the time of the George Law's leaving port. March 13, at 2:50 P. M., la 35 N., lon. 75 38 W., passed

on American bark showing a waite signal with a green tree in 17, believed to be the W. L. Howland. March 14, at 5 P. M. 18t. 37 20 N., lon. 74 41 W., passed

The George Law bas tun !	ewing	
THEASU	RE LIST.	
Wells, Fargo & Co.\$281 MA	Wm. Heller	\$12,500
Drexel & Co 200 00	David Nevius	
Metropolitan Bank 130 (= 0	Newbouse & Spatz	10,100
Wm. Hoge & Co 110 000	Freeman & Co	10,000
C. Morgan & Co 8',560	John Phelan, Jr	
Jan. Patrick 45 (0)	R. B. Woodward	8,300
E Kelly & Co 39 .00	E B. Woodward	7,000
Howland & Aspin-	F. Probat & Co	6,029
wall 38 257	H. King & Co	6,000
Bank of America 30 600	Wellington & Aboott	
	A. E. & C. E. Tilton.	5,000
W. Seligman & Co., 21,000	John Durand & Co	4,503
Howes & Crowell 18,000	F. Spins	3,700
Ulmer &Feigenbaum 18 000	Titton & McFarland.	3,000
J. Strauss Bros & Co 16,7an	Henry Stry sing	2,500
Treadwell & Co 16,000	Mosquera & Co	2,000
Scholle & Bros 14 345		
W. T. Coleman & Co. 13,000	Total	219.053
We are indebted to Donner		

The Isthmus of Pansus was healthy, and the news

# NEWS FROM CANTRAL AMERICA.

ADDITIONAL NOTES OF THE TRIP OF THE STEAM SHIP COLUMBUS—SUCCESS OF HER VOYAGE— STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PANAMA AND

SHIP COLUMNUS—SUCCESS OF HER VOYAGE—
STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PANAMA AND
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES.

[From the \*name Heraid, March 5.]
In our last issue we has unit time to amounce the arrival of the Celumbus on Wednesday evening, on her raturn voyage from Central America. The following is a memorandum of her trip:—
The steamship Columbus J. M. Dow, commander, sailed from Panama at 6 P. M. on the 7th of Janusry, and reached Punta Arenas a 6 P. M. on the 10th. Left Punta Arenas on the 25th at 7 A. M.

On her return, left San Juse Feb. 6, at 11 A. M., and reached Adajutia 9 P. M. same day; sailed from Acajutia 4:15 P. M. on the 18th, and anchored off La Union 6 P. M. the same day; sailed the same night at 11 for Punta Arenas, and anchored there at 2:15 A. M. on the 22d. Sailed for Panama at 6 A. M. on the 23d, and arrived at 5:15 P. M. on the 27th. Experienced strong northerly winds after parsing Panta Mala. All well on board.

We are 7 ad to be able to "ate that the object of the vegage of the Columbus has been entirely successful, and thus there is every prospect of a regular steam line between this port and the Central American States being ostablished, the gazaraments of Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala (the only time wisited) having eviaced every desire to forward the undertaking, making custracts and concessions to the satisfaction of the agents that only await the approval of the Board of Directors of the Railroad Cempany of New York. By every government the agents were receives with ourriesy, and their business concluded with the greatest possible promptitude.

GUATEMULA.

Dates are to the 6th of Fevuary.

The President, General Carrera, had returned to the capital, after having made a four through some of the interior provinces, where he was well received

The Legislative Assembly had dissolved, and the people were enjoying the fest ivities of the Carnival. On the 8th of January the colour de Juspo dissharged a wast quantity of fine ashes, that fell tolckly over a wast extent of country, below carried as for as of the legislative from

crop.

A general uneasiness in regard to Walker and his party
was manifested, and all Norte Americanus were looked
upon with suspicion.

SAN SALVADOR.

Dates are to the 14th of February. Don Rafael Campos, the newly elected President, was inaugurated on the 12th of February. His first official signature was affixed the contracts with the agents of the railroad company. In this State the cultivation of coffee is on the increase, and new plantations were being made in many parts of the State.

REPUSAL OF THE GOVERNMENT TO RECEIVE THE NICARAGUAN ENVOY—COLONEL SCHLESSINGER AN-GRY—COFFEBCROP AND EXPORTS—STEAM TO PA-

RAMA.

Colonel Schlessinger, Captain Suter, Colonel Arguillo and Benor Martines had arrived, by way of Guanacasta, as Commissioners from the Nicaraguan government treat with Costa Rica, but the government refused to receive or acknowledge them in any way, and ordered them to leave the country by way of Punta Arenas. At this meds of treatment the Commissioners "waxed wroth," treat with Costs Rica, but the government refused to receive or acknowledge them in any way, and ordered them to leave the country by way of Punta Arenas. At this mode of treatment the Commissioners "waxed wroth," and were about taking their departure in the Honduras schooner Amapala, vowing all kinds of vengeance against Costs Rica for the insuits put upon them, and talking very big about rides and revolvers, sieges, marches, counter-marches, hanging, shooting, and so forth.

The general feeling in Punta Arenas was that they were just served as they ought to be.

Punta Arenas presented a busy some, it being the season of the coffee shipping. Three English barks were loading in the port, and the streets were literally blocked up with ox carris laden with coffee from the inte.ior. As many as three hundred wagons, each averaging fourteen sacks of 125 lbs. each, arrived on the day the Columbus ambored. (22d.) and sometimes the arrivals reached as many as five hundred in twenty-four hours.

There is no political news of importance. The prospect of a regular steam communication gives great satisfaction to the mercantile community, who are quite alive to its advantages. The coffee crop of this year is about an average one, and is estimated at 19,000 quintals (100 lbs. each). Price in Punta Arenas from 9 to 11 cents per lb.

We translate the following interesting communication

lbs. each). Price in Punta Arenas from 9 to 11 cents per lb.
We translate the following interesting communication from the Bulletin Oficial of San José, 'n which journal it appeared on the 20th of January It shows clearly the advantage that will accrue to the republic of Costa Rica from the opening of a steam communication with Panama. We recommend it to the special attention of the mercantile community of Europe and the United States:—

Panama. We recommend it to the special attention of the mercantile community of Europe and the United States:—

San Jose, Jan. 15, 1856.

As one of the objects contemplated by the railroad company, at the time of sending us on our present mission, was the dissemination of reliable information regarding the Panama Railroad, and the facilities it affords to the commercial community of Certifal Americs, we take great pleasure in enclosing you herewith a copy of the railroad company's tariff, and a comparative statement of the route van the Isthmus of Panama, and that via Cape Horn, for the information of yourself and those wishing to avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from sending their produce by the former, viz.: the Isthmus route.

Trains are now running cally between Panama and Aspinwall. Wharves are already built at both places, those at Aspinwall can accommodate vessels of the largest dimensions. That at Panama, in consequence of the rise and fall of the tide, can only be used for small recessly, under 200 tons. Such vessels can be safely brought along side of the pler, grounding in the mud at low water. Lighterage from ship to shore is, however, very modecate, the railroad company having built large from ighters, and reduced the charge to \$1.50 American currency per ton.

At Aspinwall there is every iacility for shipping goods to every part of the world. At the time we left Panama there were no less than twenty vessels in the harbor of Aspinwall; two of them had brought cargoes from Europe, and were endeavoring to procure feights home, which were mostly from the United States.

A line of salling vessels (elspore brigs) has lately commenced running between New York wall, under the auspices of the Railroad Company; these vessels were mostly from the United States.

A line of salling vessels (elspore brigs) has lately commenced running between New York wall, under the auspices of the Railroad Company; these vessels were mostly from the United States, the other vessels from the restore the cargo o

abnum. Most of these vessels, in consequence of therebeirg no return freight at Aspinwail, proceed to the West Indies or the southern ports of the United States; some return home in ballast. Many could be procured at very low rates of freight to proceed to any part of the world. The majority of the above vessels are from 200 to 400 tors, and are good soutsantial vessels.

There are tree lines of steamers running semi-monthly to Aspinwail, viz.—The New York, the Southampton and the davana lines. The rate of freight by the British steamers you, of course, are well aware of. The freight of the New York line is \$28 per ton; to diavana, \$20. These rates might be moderately reduced, if reight in any quantity could be procured.

The Railrac Cumpany are now prepared to receive freight in Farsems and give through bills of lading from that point to New York by the line of sailing vessels established under their auspices, making no charge for commission. Carg es for New York may be sent to Panama, consigned to the agent of the railread company, without the necessity of appointing an agent to attend to your shipments.

your shipments.

The railread company are also prepared to receive cargoes in New York cestined for shipment to Europe or any other point, one attend to forwarding them to their destination without any charge for commission, or other charges than these actually incurred and disbursed by them.

other point, and attend to forwarding them to their destination without any charge for commission, or other charges than those actually incurred and disburged by them.

By consigning surgoes to the agent of the Railroad Company for shipment by their line of sailing vessels, thippers derive the advantage, not only of saving commission, but likewise of not paying transportation across the railroad, until the cargoes arrive in New York.

By the encirsee pro forma note of expenses on a cargo of coffee, you will perceive that at present the actual expenses on that article from Funta Arenas to New York are \$31.10 per ton of 2.240 bs. But little coffee from this republic has been shipped hence to the United States, so that it is difficult to get information as to what rate of freight would be charged from Punta Arenas to New York via Cape Horn; it certainly could be little less, if asy, than via be Panama Railroad; but even if coffee could be shipped round Cape Horn, freight free, my statement shows that the Panama Railroad would still be preterable, on account of the greater certainty of its arrival in due seas n, the saving of loss in freight, it's better condition and color, in consequence of the shorter sea voyage, the caving in interest, the facility of sending in smaller shipmene, and many other reasons that will reacity press at themselves to you.

Coffee intende for the English market would probably coat, if thipped direct from Aspinwall, \$10 per ton at most, say in all \$32 70-100. As the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (British) contemplate sending the coals required for their steamers to Aspinwall, to come over the railroad to Panama, and these vessels will bring, at least, 19,000 ons yearly, there can be no want of vessels to load for Eulipe December 19, the sending the coals required for their steamers to Aspinwall, to come over the railroad, when you'll be sending that the coffee crop, as vessels are generally \$5 per ton, making total freights from Punta Arenas to Europe, as vessels are generally should

S10 say \$10 say \$10 or lighterage in Panama, from ship to railroad wharf 1 50 Transportation over road, 55c. per lb. 11 20 Freight per sailing vessel to New York, 36c. per lb 8 40 SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA, Jan. 15, 1956. At least 1 per cent saves in loss of weight, at 8c.

AFFAIRS IN GREYTOWN. ARRIVAL OF COLONISTS AND SOLDIERS—DANGEROUS POSITION OF GEN. WALKER—ALLIANCE AGAINST BIM—BOSTILITY OF GENERL CABANAS—OPPOSI-

BIM—HOSTILITY OF GENERI. CABANAS—OPPOSITION OF THE FRENCH.

[From the Franza Herald, March 5.]
From San Juan del Norte we learn that every kind of
business is very dull. Some sixty emigrants from the
United S ates for the Kinney Colony, and four hundred
for Walker had arrived. The Kinneyltee were much disappointed at their prospects, and many talked of returning or going on—in the party there were six samilies.
Colonel kinney and Mr. Martin had gone to Walker to
have an understanding of his intention respecting the
Atlantic Territory of Nicaragna, and to endeavor to con-

have an understanding of his intention respecting the Allantic Territory of Nicaragua, and to endeavor to consummate arrangements advantageous to the residents thereon.

The establishment of Walker's government is considered certain to be permanent, if he can hold out six weeks larger—er, in other words, if he can resist the force cuming down upon his from Hondures, consisting of over five thousand men. Walker has 1,200 foreigners, and a considerable native force, and with the most rigilant discipline he is drilling and keeping them together. No one who gree to Granaca, without a special permit previously given, ever returns. He presses them all into the ranks of his forces.

In the absence of our Central American exchanges we learn from the Panameno that Guatemats, San Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua have celebrated a treaty, offensive and defensive, against the Nicaragua-Walker government.

Hensive and commission, against the Nicaragua-Walker overnment.

A strong force has been raised in Honduras with the intention of marching against Granada.

General Cabanas, who formerly was leagued with the tives administration, has joined the allied States against Walker.

Walker.

The Guatemala government has purchased some veneris, with the intention of keeping an armed force in her harbors. She is increasing and drilling her army, and sparing ro pains to place heavelf in a position to sustain the Central American treaty.

The French frigate l'Ambuscade had reached Punta Areens, with siriet orders to put down any fillbuster expedition she might fall in with on the high sens.

The pay of Walker's troops in Nicaragus is now reduced from \$100\$ to \$25\$ per month. His force consists of about \$000 men.

from \$100 to \$25 per month. His force consists of about \$00 men.

PROBABLE FATE OF THE NICARAGUAN CABINET.

[From the Panama Heraid, March 5.]

Netwiths anding the strong sentiments expressed by our United Sia se schanges in favor of the Walker government in Nicaragua, we have never yet met with one solitary reason to change our first opinion, which we have frequently expressed, that not only will Walker's excedition prove a failure, but that Walker himself will either be shot or driven from the country. We are no friend of a negro government, such as that of Nicaragua has to a great extent been, but still less are we favorable to a fillulater scheme such as that get up by Walker and his party, which can only result in dissatis action and bicocabed.

Our views on this point are confirmed by every arrival

and his party, which can only result in dissatisfaction and bloodshed.

Our views on this point are confirmed by every arrival from Greytown. By the last British steamer we are informed that the Walker government only exists by the most despotie rule, and that his whole followers would cesert were it not for the dread of being shot, a fate which is sure to attend any one who even dares to complain. No one is allowed to leave the ranks, and the new recruits who jein his army are unfortunate persons, who are picked up by force and actually made primoners of, and kept so until their services are required as soldiers. His rule may still exist a very few months, but its fate is inevitable.

its rule may still exist a very lew more as, but recom-ine vitable.

Six hundred fore go paupers, with nothing to recom-mend them but their bowle knives and revolvers, can never be successful in gaining the good will of the people upon whem they force the meelves; and just so soon as the slightest chance opens for the purpose, will Walker and his followers be as mercilessiy mordered as have been the unfortunate victims of his reckless ambition since he entered the country.

American Enterprise on the lethmus.Th States—European, Trade to South America— The United states Ship John Adams and her Trim—An Earthquake at Sea—The United States Consul at Aspinwall—Rob-bery and Condemnation—The Late Riot at Pesi—Americans in the Interior—The Legis—

March 5, and Aspinwail March 4.

The Pagama Herold of March 5 has the following news

one of our enterptising American citizens here is, we are told, about to start a regular line of omnibuses between the city and the rairond station, and if he can succeed in procuring a few monthly subscribers, he increde paring the project into immediate execution. We sincerely hope he will meet with sufficient encouragement to carry out the idea, as we know of nothing more requisite at this moment than such an enterprise. Passengers as well as the residents of the city, who have cally business at the station, would, we are sure, willingly pay for a decent conveyance, if for no other purpose than to avoid passing through that filthy hole known as the "Toutign."

Capt W. C. Stout, special sgent of the Railroad Company to Central American republics, after having successfully invarianted his mission here will leave for New York in the steamer George Law, on the acrival of the fan Francisco mails sub passengers.

The railroad depot is, we notice, almost a lied with goods brought out by the last American and a reopean steamers, eating shipment for the South and Cala vrais. The last trip of the royal West India man steamers, before the royal West India man steamers, eating shipment for the South and Cala vrais. The last trip of the royal West India man steamer brought the largest freight list ever sent from England across the Isthmus for South America, amounting to nearly eigh hur dred packages.

We had an opportunity of visiting the United States sloop-frows John Adams yesterday, and were highly gratified with the appearance of things on board. Not withstanding that the crew suffered a good deal from their visit to the Fe-jee Islands, they appear to be perfectly recruited since their arrival at tois port, and are all looking well. The ship is as nest and clean as a doil! he use and dres credit to her commander and officers. Although Capitain Boutwell is particularly anxious to get to rea, we are pleased to hear that the vesses! a sleg very short handed in efficers, is likely to compes him to remain here until he can receive a fresh commisment from the United States, as we should be sorry that the John Adams would run away without an opportunity bing afferded to our Panams indies of visiting her. The Heroid of the 21st uit, has the following:—We learn from Capitain Watkins of the steamer Golden Age, that on the right of the 17st inst, when off he is and of Montuoso, he experienced a slight shock of ear-bquake. The negro who murdered his father and some other relations, at the Fearl Islands, some montas age, it condenned, and armoned to be shot.

George W. Fleycher, Eq., United States Consul at Aspinwan, is at present on a visit to this city.

A negro had committed a daring robbery in the house of the roleters, but they were repulsed, securing, however, one prisoner.

of the noters, but they were repulsed, securing, how-ever, one prisener.

Pedro Gotts, it is said, has made overtures to the Go-vertor of the State, to join the government party and to assist in the arrest of the in argents, but this appears to be a dedge on his part to deceive the government, as it is well known that Gotts is the ringleader of the revolu-tionary party—in fact, that he is the prime mover in all the disturbances.

Washington's birthday was duly ce'ebrated at Aspin-wed

the disturbances.

Washington's birthday was duly ce'ebrated at Aspinwail

The Aspinwail Courier of the 25th of Pebruary, says:—
Severa parties of Yankees have recently settled, or are now prospecting in the interior provinces of this republic, to sections of land as rich as any is South America.

I is estimated that the dique at Carthagena will be concluded in about six weeks, and that ten or two steemers will be running thereupon within a year. We leave that the proceeds of one of the recent trips of a steemer now running regularly there was \$25,000.

El Panameno informs us that the \$10,000 bur owed by the Siste same time ago, from Sr. José Maria Calvi, and for which the government house was hyp thecased, has been paid.

The West India mail steamer brought to Panama Bogota papers to the 7th of February.
Congress had assembled, and elected its officers.

In the senate, sr. Mariano Ospina, Precident; Sr. Benigue Barreto, Vice President, and Sr. Manuel M. Medina, Sectetary.

In the House of Representatives, Sr. Manuel Ancizar was elected President; Sr. Jose Maria Malo Blanco, Vice President, and Sr. Manuel Tombo Secretary.

The law abolishing the punishment of death, and limiting the maximum penalty to ten years imprisonment, passed the third reading in the Senate, and will a on become the law of the land, having passed the Chamber of Fepresentatives last year.

cone the law of the land, having passed the Chamber of Fepresentatives last year.

In the Chamber of Representatives, the project of a law for a Celumbian Union, introduced by Sr. Samper, was regatived as was also the project of the same deputy relative to the abolition of the stamp tax. The amnesty is I had passed the first reading.

In regard to the lathmus, writes a correspondent of the Panameno, the necessity of assisting it in its financial difficulties is a full tited, and some are in favor of appropriating \$50,000 of the government interest in the rall-coad to the State, whilst other deputies support a ton-

The message of the Vice President gives a favorable account of the State and prospects of the country.

TOTAL WRECK OF THE AMERICAN BARK JULIA ANN —LOSS OF FIVE LIVES—SUFFERING OF PASSEN-GERS AND CREW.

—LOSS OF FIVE LIVES—SUFFERING OF PASSENGERS AND CREW.

[From the Panama Herald, March 4.]

The marter of the American bark Julia Ann, of San Francisc., Captain B. F. Pond, who arrived in Panama by the Southern steamer, has furnished us with a very interest ig account of the total loss of his vessel on tage rees of the Scilly Islands, on the 3d of October last, since which time he has been endeavering to make his way back to San Francisco, after placing his passengers and crew under the care of the Cousul at Tahtil.

The bank Julia Ann was bound from Sydney to San Francisco, loaded with coal, and having over forty passengers on beard, most of whom were women. On the night of the 3d of October, whilst off the Scilly Islands, she struck on a reef, and it was found impossible to get her off; as there was every prospect of her going to pieces speedily every effort was directed to saving the lives of 'hose on board, for which purpose a rope was taken to the reef by one of the sailors and made fast to a rock, by which a portion of the people effected a landing on the reef; the rope, however, soon pasted leaving the remainder of those on board, including the captain, to what appeared icevitable destruction. Just as their last hopes were dying out the vessel broke in two, and a heavy sea striking her, carried the quarter deck, upon which they were all collected, high up on the reef; thus enabling them to escape beyond the reach of the breakers.

Out of fifty-six souls on board five were lost in getting for the breakers.

in two, and a heavy sea striking her, carried the quarter deck, upon which they were all collected, high up on the rest, thus enabling them to escape beyond the reach of the breakers.

Out of fifty-six souls on board five were lost in getting from the wreck; those who were saved remained on the reef forly-eight hours, up to their waists in waver, without food or drink, and exposed to a scorching sun. The captain succeeded after much difficulty, in constructing a couple of rafts from the floating spars and pieces of the wreck, and finally the party reached one of the adjacent uninhabited islands, some ten miles distant where they remained two months, substiting principally on turtle, sharks and occanuts, and a supply of water which they procured by digging. Having saved one of the small boats in a damaged state it was repaired, and after waiting eight weeks for a suitable opportunity, (the trade winds constantly blowing from the East,) the captain, with nine men, undertook the exceedingly hazardous attempt of reaching one of the Society Islands, some 350 miles distant, dead to the windward, which they accomplished after four days incessant labor at the oars, night and day, and reached in safety the island of Borabora.

Mr. Chisholm, the British Consul at Reates, having heard of the disaster and the deplorable state of the passegers and crew, and finding no means of communicating with the United States Consul at Tahili, immediately despatched an express to Captain Latham, of the schooner Emma Packer, lying in Huanea, who started without delay for the relies of the sufferers. Touching at Borabora he took Captain Pond on board and proceeded to Scilly Island, received the passengers and crew on board and conveyed them safely to Tabili, where they arrived in the most destitute condition, having saved literally nothing from the wreck; from the captain to the cabin boy they were sheeless, and with barely sufficient clothing to over their persons. The residents of Tahiti contributed liberally for their relief, the mason

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA. NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The British steamer New Granads, from Callac, reached Panama on the 21st ultimo, bringing thirty paseingers, the mails and \$320,000 in treasure.

From Valparaiso we have dates to the 31st January, at d from Peru to the 10th of February.

The preliminary surveys of the Southern Raircoad were g ing torward in Valparaiso. The Valparaiso and sentiago Railroad is now in operation about fifteen miles.

miles.

A splendid ball was given on board her British Majesty's frigate Monarch on the 25th ultimo.

A coal mine was lately sold near Talcahuana for
\$0.000, and another for \$54,000.

From Copiapo we learn that the mines of Chanascillo
are cally increasing in value, as well as those of San
Blas. The Rethachild and Cautiya are also said to be be-

sre cally iteressing in value, as well as those of San Blas. The Rethschild and Cautiva are also said to be becoming vanuable.

We have no political news from Chile.

Trade continues steady, and considerable sales of imported goods have been made for the coast and Bolivia. Four is declining in prise, having fallen from \$10 to \$15.00 to Copper per qut, \$23. Silver per mark, \$10 31. hides, \$16 per q. Coal, corenel, \$8 on board.

From Peru we hear reports of disturbances and dissatisfaction; considerable difficulty is anticipated at the coning Presidential election. We find nothing in our exchanges worthy of notice.

From Ecuador our dates are to the 15th ult.; but the papers have not a word of interest.

The following is a comparative table of the returns

the New Hampshire el					
	1865				
Metentf	. Haller.	Bell.			Goodwin
Counties. Towns. K. N.	D.m.	Whig	. K. N.	Dem.	Whig.
Rockingham.32 4,429	3,880	701	2,120	4,001	312
Strafferd 12 2,875	1,835	288	2,725	2,425	
Helknop 8 1,207	1,729	128	1,887	1,927	98
Carrell 12 1 574	1.711	243	1.561	2,143	154
Merrimac,com7 4,345	4.186	460	4.323	4,703	298
Hiteboro 29 6,230	3,942	521	5,438	4,533	
beshire 21 8,445	1 879	214	3,162	2,295	127
sulnvan 11 1,816	1,305	185	1.777	1.594	104
Grafton 29 3,636	3,183	471	3,860	3,841	203
Coce 8 674	606	26	677	698	
Total 30,231	22,686	3,237	28,530	28,160	2,096

Lower of the cests.

Edward Wilds vs. Wm. F. Havemeyer.—Order affirmed.

Fatured have liberty to amend reply on payment of costs of demourter and of the appeal.

The New York Lodge No. 2 vs. Jacob Wolfs et al.—Verdict set aside—order to be settled.

P. T. BARNUM'S PINANCIAL OPERATIONS—HIS DIF-PICULATES AND THEIR CAUSE, AS DETAILED BY MIMSELY.

Journ Can hing in. Phineas T. Barnum—Ebeneser A.

Open in The S. me—Geo. A. Wells in The Same.—This was a supplemental proceeding. The examination was taken before coursel, by an order from Judge Rossevelt. The xemination was obj. "cled to by the defendant's course by, J. W. Jerrard, Jr., on the ground that the affidavit on which the order was . Mained does not state that the judgment destor has a sy property whatever which may be made the a thject of examination, as readered necessary by the s. atute to confer jurisdiction. ar. Bestum, in answer to int errogatories, says:—I reside at parent in New York, and h 've so particular occupation; I am in no business; I was at one time the awar of the contents of what I walled Barnum's Museum; I have owned it for the last fourteen years—wan to the 27th day of last No, wriber, when I sold to John Greenwood, J.c., and H. wry D. Butier; the consideration was double what I ga ve for it; I gave \$12,000, and sold it for \$24,100; I sold it on each of seven years; I took the promisery notes of these parties, payable annually, secared by a catesian of jurgment; these notes i have in my possestion, and am ready to make sun dispraiso, at them as the Court may direct; the contents of the Masseur and the Court may direct; the contents of the Masseur and the Court may direct; the contents of the Masseur and the Court may direct; the contents of the Masseur and the sold may be seen of the Masseur and the Court may direct; the contents of the Masseur and the Court may direct; the contents of the Museum; I have no interest in the daily recepts, not a farthing; the Re of the building uclough to the widow Olmstead and the wife of Mr. Sargeant, of Fishkill landing, and the caugh er of Mr. Olmstead.

Cross examined by Mr. J. W. Wilson—I own some real estate in the city of New York, but it is placed in a special assignment for the benefit of my crecitors.

[This question was objected to by defendant's counsel, on he ground that under these proceedings he Court cannot compel any assignment or conveyance of real estate.]

Q Will you specify where the real estate is? (Object-

on he ground that under these proceedings he courtesanct compel any assignment or conveyance of real estate is? (Objected to). At it is on the northeast corner of Houston street and Broadway: I own about 80 by 200% est in death; there is an incumbrance by way of morrage on the property to the amount of \$113,500; it cost to \$70,000 over and above this incumbrance but I think it would not bring much, if any, more than the incumbrance, subject to my wife's right of dower; this is all the real estate I own is the city of New York; I own a piece of property in Bushwick, consisting of 20 acres of land, which cost me \$25,000; there is an incumbrance on that of \$17,000; this, also, is specially assigned for the benefit of my creditors; and the real estate that I have specially assigned is not half enough to pay the specific costs for which such real estate was assigned; before the assignment was executed there were judgments against me to the amount of \$22,000.

O.O. What has become of your real estate in Connecticut? (Objected to.) A. It is there yet; I own it; I consider, if I had the control over it, that it is worth from \$500.000 to \$700.000; it is morrgaged for between \$200.000 and \$300.000, which is probably more than it would bring at a torced tale, besides which it is in the hands of sasignees; I cannot go to Connecticut; my creditors there threaten to imprison me, and I have no control of the property; there was very little stock in the place; the oven I intered and sold, and I also sold the cows and horses.

horses.

Q. Please give me the details of your failure, the amount of your liabilities at the time, and the value of

oxen I lattened and rold, and I also sold the cows and harses.

Q. Please give me the details of your failure, the amount of your liabilities at the time, and the value of your assets.

A. In June last I considered myself fully worth \$500,000; the principal part of my estate was in Bridgport, Coms.; it consisted meetly of building lots, houses, factories, &c.; I have expended \$50 000 per annum on that preperly for the last nine years, principally in building houses, bridges, doosks, opening at eets and planting trees, &c.; I sold some lots there on condition that the style of architecture was to be approved by me; in the month of June, 1856, I soutracted with the Jercene Clock Company, upon certain conditions, to endorse and ascept their paper for an amount a listle over \$100 060, and old so; and so continued, as I supposed, for renewals, until I found at last, to my utterassizement, that my name was on their paper to the smount, as they say, of \$464,000; as most of the paper was signed by me in blank, I do not know that there is not \$1,000,000 against me; they called on me in December last to raise them \$100,000 in cash, by mortaging my estate, they agreeing to pay me within tweive morths, and to pay all costs and sacinties which I made by the experience, with this intent I borrowed for them nearly \$50,000 in the shape of bonds of various States, towns and counties; but upon having a business friend to investigate the matter, he lound them bankrupt, and decired the matter, he lound them bankrupt, bud decired the matter, he lound them bankrupt, and decired the matter, he would be a subject to sell the bonds at alloes of \$30,000, in orier to pay my personal oths; I also paid and secured liabilities for the Clock Company to the amount of \$70,000 or \$80,000; my hands are now tied, my property is stripped from me, and my power to de business destroyed.

Q. Wher did you fail and what is the amount of your liabilities? A. I do not con ider that I have failed, as I think I aball be able to pay all my personal debts; I

pose from a half to a million of dollars. The value of my assets at that time, if subject to my control, was fully \$800,000; I held Crystal Falace bonds to the amount of \$50.000 or \$40.000, furniture in my house in Connecticut which cost \$10,000, abond against H. D. Seach for \$12,000 or \$13,000, for money placed in his hands. I am now indebtec to the Nassau Hank, in this city, but I ave secured them by morrgage in Connecticut and by Fequannock Hank stack; I had 678 lots in Cypress Hill Cemetery, which wait at \$50 cach; I had a debt against the Fire Annihilator of \$50,000, besides other debts amounting to several thourand dollars.

Q. What assets and property have you now on hand?

A. I have three hundred and fifteen Crystal Palace bonds at \$100; all the Cemetery lots and the claims against Beach, the Annihilator Company, and others which I don't remember; all the bonds for which I mortgaged my Connecticut land are disposed of; I have a claim against Funce a Sherman for about \$17,000.

Q. Piesse state the nature of the cisim against Duncan, Sherman & Co. A. An injunction was brought against the Crystal Palace by Orson D. Mann and others to prevent their paying to Buncan & Sherman the sum of \$35,000. Watts Sherman, of that firm, came to me to get that injunction removed by compromising with plainiff, Mr. Shorman agreeing to indemnify me against any less by a certain agreement to be made with Mann; I make the agreement; Mann sued me on it and recovered judgment; the case is still pending on appeal, but the judgment is a lien upon my real estate in this city, and I how Duncan & Sherman responsible for any amount I may eventually have to pay.

Q. Have you any other claim due you? if so, please specify the same. A. I have a claim or judgment on Henry Bateman, the father of the Bateman children, which I consider good for about \$2,000; Bateman is conducting a theatre at St. Louis; I have written out there to a lawyer in reference thereto, and am informed it probably can be cellected; I have a claim against A. P. Boardm

not much good will to it, for the reason that the most profitable pert of the Museum must be broke up in one year.

Q. Show me how you live and where you get your funds for immediate use item day? A. I live in a furnished house in Eighth street, of this city, and keep besters; and that is the only means of present support, except that I am furnished with meat by my sonin-law from Connecticut and vegetables raised last year on my farm in Connecticut. I have also some friends left, who will not let me starve this year. I have received various letters from friends at a distance, offering to seed me money.

Mr. Barnura then stated that he now owned no properly in Alabama, but had a morigage on some slaves in fernessee. He had a morigage on some real property in Cleveland, Ohio, to secure a debt of \$6,000, which had been assigned to the estate of S. E. Stratton, the father of General Tom Thumb. He added:—

I own no other property in any other part of the United States, except \$6,000 worth of stock in the Waterville Cuttery Company, which I consider worthless; I own about \$20,000 worth of stock of the Jerome Jook Cumpany, and also five or six thousand dollars in the vinch Hat Body Manufacturing Company, located in France, which is tankrupt; I can pay all my personal debts, but not the clock debts.

Q. What has become of the furniture at Iranistan?

A. I sold it, as before stated, for \$2,000.

Q. Have you a gold watch? A. I bave.

Q. What is it worth, and where is it? A. It is in my pecket and cost me about \$250; I have, also, a diamond pin and ring, which cost together about \$500; I can produce them, if compelled to do so.

Q. Have you a pianoforte? A. I have, but it is mortaged for all it is worth, and where is it? A. It is in my pecket and cost me about \$250; I have, also, a diamond pin and ring, which cost together about \$500; I can produce them, if compelled to do so.

Q. Have you a pianoforte? A. I have, but it is mortaged for all it is worth, and the money and have spent it; I owned five horses on my place at I

military Intelligence.

NINTH REGIMENT NEW YORK STATE MILIT'LA, REGIMENTAL ORDERS, NO. 3.

NEW YORK, MAT ch 10, 1856.

PAIN SUNDAY.—We are fast approaching the end of Lent. To day is Palm Sunday, and on to-morrow com-mences Holy week, during which all steadfast believers are expected to be particularly plous, eschewing all man-rer of evil, and setting their faces against the world and the flesh, the devil and all his works. Palm Senday is the Sunday before Easter, and is so called in commora-tion of Christ's en rance into Jerusalem, when palms were strewn in his path by the disciples. Fuller, in his

Church History, says:

The bearing of pulms on Palm Sonday is in memory of the receiving of Christ into Herusalem a little before his death, and that we may have the same done to receive him into our hearts.

In hagland it is customary to use the slips of willow

flower or blossoms as paims, it being the only plant matured so early in the season that is at all like the real paim. In olden times the worshippers went to their devotions attired in white garments, emblematic of purity, and paims in their hands and on their persons. In Southern Europe this beautiful and significant outer is still be seen in the streets dressed in all thes which, if they are not white, are as mear that color as the state of the weather would just y. But Paim Sunday is not observed as it was years gone by. Our old commemorations are all asting out of the minds of men and are now only noticed by a few old fegies whe still keep their "measories green" by observing them. Our fashbonable friends are anxiously beeking out for the end of Lone, when fair and gay New York will be itself again.

METROPLITAN HOTEL,—Excelsion. Not exactly higher and higher, but larger and larger. The proportions of this mammoth hotel are not yet in accordance with the

this mammoth hotel are not yet in accordance with the views of its proprietors. There is no limit to their deviews of its proprietors. There is no limit to their desires. Not satisfied with providing for five to six huncred guests, they are continually extending their accommodations, and will not rest satisfied until every inch of available room is appropriate to parlots or bedrooms. No expense is sparred to make the Metropolitan what its name ladicates. There is no such thing as stretching its massive walls, but from top to bottom, from from to rear, there is every confort, every loxury, which are so generally appreciated, that when full and running over guests are consent to submit temperarily to come trifling inconvenience, for the enjoyment of its quiet and spacious parlors, for the order that prevails in every department, for the unlimited liberality exhibited in its culmary arrangements and for the personal attention of each proprietor to the wants and whose of all who come under their case. The entire internal machinery of this establishment is perfect. No noise no bustle, no confusion and excitement, but all moves with the silence and regularity of clock work, which to a large class of travellers is a matter of considerable importance.

Figure Inspection Meximo.—A meeting of fidur dealers

FIGUR INSPECTION MEETING .- A meeting of flour dealers Esq., in the chair. Mr. E. H. White made a report from a special committee appointed for the purpose, which recommended the formation of an organization to be anown as the "New York Corn Exchange Flour Inspection Association;" its officers to consist of a President and Secretary; the former officer to appoint a flour inspection committee of five at every general meeting, whose duty it should be to regulate the standard of inspection, hear complaints and the like. This committee to appoint a chief inspector, who shall appoint deputies and keep account of expenses, making stated reports of the same. The report was adopted, and the meeting proveded to ballot for officers, with the following result:—President, N. H. Woolfe; Secretary, Isaac H. Reed; Inspection Committee, Jesse Hoyt, John J. Kingsford, Jacob J. Nevins, P. H. Holt. Adjourned.

THE PUBLIC MARKETS.—The disgraceful condition our markets are in, and the manner in which they are con-

markets are in, and the manner in which they are con-ducted, have caused the butchers and other standhold ers to call a meeting, which took place last Tuesday, at the Butchers' Meiting and Hide Association rooms, in Second avenue. They there passed resolutions to have delegates elected from each market. The large markets to be represented by three—one butcher, one pouterer or ether, and one dahmonger; the smaller by one and two, so that all the standholders may be represented. This delegation will act with the Common Council or proper authorities on such matters as may be proper to protect the rights and interests of all those who occupy stands, and for the protection of the citizens from the numerous underfedand unwholescome animals, &c., which are almost daily found in our markets. This election takes place to-merrow (Monday) at the reveral markets, under the direction of a committee of two elected from each market. This is a good move, if the right kind of men are elected, and will no doubt soon bring about a better state or things.

FIRE IN CLENTON STREET.—On Friday afternoon, shortly after two o'clock, as fire breaks out in the except of a troo ers to call a meeting, which took place last Tuesday, at

rtory &weiling house, No. 184 Clinton street, occupied in part by Irane Swartz. The fire spread to the roof of the two adjoining houses, Nos. 182 and 186. No. 182 was occupied by Mrs. Mary Taylor and Mrs. Hannab Fick. Loss and camage by fire and water, about \$109; no insurance. No. 186 occupied by Mr. John T. Brickenfield, Mr. Gille, John Hamilton and widow O'Brien. Damage by fire and water about \$150. Mr. Swartz's property was causaged by water to the amount of about \$25; no insurance. The buildings are owned by Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, and are insured for \$1,000 each in the Astor Insurance Company camage to them will probably amount to about \$400. It is believed the fire was the work of an incendiary, as about three weeks ago an attempt was made to burn the house No. 184, by setting fire to a closet. On Friday, however, the incendiary must have put the fire in the cocklotic ever, the incendiary must have put the fire in the cocklott next to the chimney, where it got sufficiently underway to burn the roots before being exilogalshed. There is some considerable mystery attending this affair, which is under investigation by the Fire Marshal.

about nine o'c'cck, a fire was discovered in the havloft of about nine of each, a fire was discovered in the naylot to a frame stable, rear of No. 6 Desbrosses street. The fire-men very soon extinguished it. Loss about \$50. The stables are owned by John Saxon. There were four horses in the stalls at the time of the fire, but they were extri-cated without injury. F FIRE IN LEWIS STREET.—About 12 c'elock yesterday an

alarm of fire was given for the Sixth district. It originated from the fence in Webb's shippard taking fire. I lamage triffing.

FIRE IN HUDSON STREET.—A few minutes before 5

o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the second story of No. 237 Hudson street, occupied by John Macintire as a dwel ing and millioery store. The firemen were scen on the spot, and extinguished the fire. The damage done to Mr. Macintire's twrofture and stock will probably amount to about \$50. He has an insurance of \$600 on househeld furniture and \$1,000 on millinery goods in the Commonwealth Insurance Company.

Fire in First Avenue.—Shortly after 8 o'clock last

night a window curtain took fire at No. 186 First avenue, from the gas light. It was extinguished before any da mage was done.

night a camphene lamp exploded in the window of a fancy goods store, at No. 410 Pearl street. The fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

BURNING OF A HAY LOFT IN BRIDGE STREET.—About four o'clock, on Saturday morning, the alarm of fire for the

o'cleck, on Saturday morning, the alarm of fire for the Eighth district was occasioned by the burning of the contents of a hay loft in a stable rear of No. 9 Bridge attact. The firemen extinguished the flames before ex-tending beyond the loft. The stable is owned by Mr. Arthur Gillahd, and is damaged to the amount of about \$75. Mr. E. A. Stevens, the occupant of the stable, esti-mates his less of sleigh and buggy top at about \$75. No insurance in either case.

SCENING OF A STABLE IN TWENTY-THEO STREET.—Betteren two and three o'clock on Saturday morning the alacma in the Fifth district was caused by the burning of a stable, corner of Twenty-first street and Third avenue, belonging to Mr. Henry Camper. The horses and harness ware removed from the premises by the Eighteenth ward police. Damage to stable about \$76. No insurance.

Fairs Alarm.—The alarm last night, at 'dail-past ten o'clock, in the Eighth district, was occarioned by the

shavings into the stove. The sparks apread from the flue into the street, and the insurance pairol gave the alaim, not knowing that the porter blept on the pre-mires. The porter, John McCarthy, is in the employ of Mr. L. R. Menger, picture frame and, looking glass manu-

Before Hon. Judge, Thompson.

Marine Co'art.

Before Hon. Judge, Thompson.

ACTION TO RECOVER MONEY LOANED FOR GAMBLING FURTY RES.

March 15. — Petham vs. Pearault. — This action is brought to recover \$500, 'caned by the plaintiff to the defendant. Pearault keeps a public house in Houston street, near the East vi per. Four weeks ago last Friday evening, the parties 'm this suit together with several other persons, got to gether in a private room at the hotel of the defendant, a 'd commenced playing the game of bluff. By three o' slock the following morning the plaintiff had won abo 'zi \$500. He then commenced loaning funds to the defendant, who had already lost several hundred dollar s, until the aggregate sum amounted to \$500. The m' may was loaned for the purpose of enabling the defenoa' at to continue playing the game.

THOMPSO' J.—By the provisions of the Revised Statutes "all wig" rs, bets or stakes, made to depend upon any lot, oh ance, casualty, or unknown or contingent event, what ver, shall be unlawful. All contracts for or on acc sunt of any money or property, or thing in action. So wagered, but or staked, shall be void. " (2 k. S., 72.) Money knowingly lent to be used for illegal purposes cannot be recoved back. The plaintiff in this case loanied bis money to enable the defendant to do that which is prohibited by the statute. The same rules of law which are applicable to the loaning or staking of money on the event of a horse race must govern this case. Money loaned or staked for that purpose cannot be recovered back. (3 Denio, 340.) It was unlawful for the defendant to engage in the game of bluff, and not less so to furnish him with the means to do so. Judgment to defendant, with costs.

## THE BALL SEASON IN NEW YORK.

The Soirce, the Marinee and the Convergention—The Democratic Sieighing Party and the Public Sull—The Whole Subject, Paysically, Merally, Philosophically, Socially and Financially Considered.

From the 18th of November to the 18th of Merch the fashionable and the unfushionable, the gay and the disalpated, the wealthy merchant and the thriving, independent mechanic, the parvenu aristouracy of the Fifth aremue, and the substantial, solid middle classes—all profusions, all trades and occupations—the political, the mercantile, the literary, the legu—people of all conditions of literard of all grades in the social scale, are engaged in one continued round of pleasure and engyment. It is the season of mirth and marriment, of unbits dimera, e parties and balk-it is the season, above all others, for true social enjoyment, and with all the materialism true social enjoyment, and with att the moterialism which is said to belong to the character of New Yorkers, there is no city whose people enjoy themselves more than ours, or who are more lavidated their means in the pursuit of such amusements as writer only knows. New Yorkers are particularly fond of cancing, and liberally pertonize and encourage public balls and private parties. In fact the public ball has become a settled institution among un—an institution, too, which financial revulsions and the greatest depression in stocks are unable to overthrow. It is an institution which requires for its grantstance millions. of dollars yearly, and which gives employment to those of the most important in our city, and one whose per-manence is inseparably dependent upon the existence of society itself, we propose to consider it socially, physically, philosophically, morally, and, last of all, financially.

balls, or a learned disquisition upon the terpsichorean art. It is enough that they not only exist, but that they form a prominent and indispensable part of our social life. The ball season, as we have stated; extends from the 15th of November to the 15th of March, and is in the full tide of success in the success. in the neuths of January and February. Almost every association, political, benevolent, or literary, feels it incumbers spon it to give one bell during the sesson, for the amusement of its members or the increase of the the antacement of its members or the increase of the unds. Fire and military compenies, Odd Fellows and Free Masons, hard shells and soft shells, straight out and Seward whigs, Christians, infidels, Jews, abolitionists and negroes, Fourierites, free lower and socialists, all have their balls, for sai regard them as essential, both in a financial and social analysis to their vary criticals. social espect, to their very oristence. Their character is as varied as society itself, and the gradations from the fashionable full dress of the Fifth avenue to the twenty-five cent ball of the Bowery, are as alcol-marked as the degrees on a thermometer. Among the upper ten, a ball is one of the fafixed, and to be passed over among the invitations is considered a sort of social decapitation. For weeks before the affair comes off the greatest excitement prevals among the £ide, and those whose position is not firmly established are as anxiously awaiting the result as a politician his appointment to office. Mrs. Sephtpate has determined to give a full dress ball to maintain her position among the bost-ton, and for that purpose informs her hea-band, who is a wealthy merchant in South street, and who, equally anxious with his wife to preserve the stand-ing of the family, of course agrees to the proposition. She immediately goes to work, and in the first place makes out a list of her friends and acquaintances, ignoring the existence of all who can not steletly be regarded as fashionable. In this laberious duty she has the assistance of one or two, or more, who are supposed to know every one in fashionable society, and who sit is judgment over the qualifications of all whem it is proposed to invite.

"I have spoken to my husband," says Mrs. Sophtpate

to her confidential advisers, "and he has given me a

wagna charta to get it up in the best style.

She meant to say carte blancke, but Latin and French were all the same to her, and it did not make the sightest difference to her friends which she used. Mrs. Hauten, who is generally admitted to be one of the leaders of the fashion, is of course invited, and her presence considered necessary to give character to the ball. But it is different with Mrs. Doughtphul, who is regarded as a very dubleur sort of person—one whose position has not been resognised, and who is probably cut off because she does not of which Mrs. S. is a duly established mem-ber. When the list is fully made out, the invitations are sent and preparations made for the occasion.

The note of invitation informs the recipient, that Mrs. is at home at nine o'clock; but with a proper regard to eliquette and a fashionable disregard of punctuality, the recipient doss not make her appearance till ten. ons comfortably, and two hundred very uncomfortably; but as comfort has nothing to do with fashion, Mrs. S.
with a negligence that is highly retreahing and emipest y fashionable, issues seven or eight hundred invitations In justice to her, however, we must say sha does not expect one half that number, which is four hundred, and this is sufficient under the circumstances and with the accommodations to constitute what is called "A Fifth averus jam." The ball room is crowded, so are the conthe whole house is crowded, and everybody tries to exjoy himself or berself as well as he or she can, under the circumstances. The "jam," whatever may be its advantages in lessening the distance between the disbarrel-like rotundity, and before the "jam" is over pre-

the redows, the polks, the schottische and the waits. The waits has, within the last few years, lost caste with the fashionable world, but, its place is more than supplied by the "German," which is a grand amalgamation of all, and which takes from an hour to an hour and a half to dance theoreughly. "The German" is confined to the course of the cities of the cities, and the greatest secrecy is observed, to provent it from being vulgarized by reaching the control "lower classes." We heard of a number of "fashtombles" who shut themselves up in a room two or three hours every day, during three long weeks, for the express hours every day, during three long weeks, for the express-purpose of learning this dance; and it required all their ability to master its intricacles. It is generally the last on the programme, and, like the country dance, all the company can join in it. The first figure somewhat reces bles the Virginia reel and the remainder consists of act ot-tisches, polkas, &c., all mixed together like the compor cont

brilliant affair, and displays an extravagance that would astonish even that of the old world, with all its wealth and magnificence. It is nothing unusual to see a lady wearing address that cost a thousand dollars, and we know of one whose jewelry alone was valued at a hundre of thousand. Estimating the cost of dresses and jewel ry exhibited at a fashionable ball given recently in this of ry at an average of five thousand dollars to each lady, one hundred and fifty ladies being present, we have a r rand total of seven hundred and fifty thousand, and his is rather under than over the amount. The expr ness of the person who gave the ball amounted to fifte ou thousand, and the recent was decorated with flowers, a new thousand. the person who gave the ball amounted to rate ou thou-said. The room was decorated with flowers, \*. and viands that might have graced a Cleopatra's feast \* empted the fastidious palates of his guests. The dresses used at such balls are never worn oftener thay, twice, except under certain circumstances. Mrs. Pharupp, who has a decertain circumstances. Mrs. Pharupp, who has a de-cided objection to "jams," but who wants to invite all her friends, gives a series of bulls or parties, to accom-plish that desirable end. Ame up late friends there is a number she invites to all, and these, knowing that there are only a few who are present every evening, are enabled to wear the same dress at four or five balls in succession, without lost no that state. succession, without los' ng their states. It is rather un-safe to risk this at ful', dress balls, as an exposure might lead to disastrous or asequences. The rules which govern fashionable balls cannot, it will be readily understood woman who would set them at defiance. These rules make the ninest distinction between married and unmag-

parts of a mince pie.

The full dress ball of our aristocracy is withal s very